
South African Institute of Race Relations



63rd Annual Report

1st April 1992 to 31st March 1993



SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS (INC)

63rd ANNUAL REPORT

1st APRIL 1992 TO 31st MARCH 1993

**PUBLISHED BY THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS,
AUDEN HOUSE, 68 DE KORTE STREET, 2001 BRAAMFONTEIN,
SOUTH AFRICA**

**ISBN 0-86982-436-8
PD 13/93**

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT TO MEMBERS
FOR THE 1993 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
ON 28th SEPTEMBER 1993

INTRODUCTION

Violence of all kinds threw a shadow over the year. The four months between the beginning of December 1992 and the end of March 1993 saw fatalities in political violence drop to levels not seen since the latter part of 1989, but this downward trend was reversed in the second quarter of 1993. By the end of July the total number of fatalities in political violence since its outbreak in September 1984 had reached 16 721. Nor was there any sign that the rise in overall crime was coming to an end.

At the beginning of 1992 the Institute warned that the constitution emerging from negotiations needed to have very wide support so as to avoid laying the foundation of further conflict. By August 1993 — three and a half years after the deregulation of black politics in February 1990 — it was still not clear how broadly based the new constitution would be.

FINANCE AND MEMBERSHIP

Notwithstanding the fact that the South African economy entered into its fifth successive year of recession, your Institute was able to generate a surplus of R66 491 in the financial year which ended on 31st March 1993. An accumulated surplus of R149 354 was recorded.

The increase in expenditure was held to 6% (a decline in real terms). Keeping down costs is of course essential, but it was unfortunate that we had also to defer necessary expenditure and freeze a number of posts. Income increased by 9%.

During the year we experienced a slight growth in membership numbers. This was encouraging because the year ended 31st March 1992 had seen a decline, mainly, it would appear, for economic reasons. Membership fees were increased from 1st April 1993 by 12,75%, the first rise in more than two years. Letters were sent to all members inviting them to renew before the end of March and so not only take advantage of the old price but also avoid any VAT increase. By the end of the financial year we had received nearly R279 000 in advance payments from members who took advantage of this offer.

In the last decade the Institute's total turnover has tripled, while membership income has grown in real terms in five of the last eight years.

RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

Since my last report to you, 25 publications have been produced, apart from the 56th **Race Relations Survey** and **Race Relations News**. Mrs Helen Suzman's 1992 presidential address was published under the title **No Going Back**. We also published the 36th Hoernlé Memorial Lecture, **Do Judges Speak Out?**, delivered by Mr Justice Richard Goldstone on 10th February this year.

Our research into violence generated three major reports. The first, **Spotlight on Disinformation about Violence in South Africa**, showed that a number of organisations were publishing a one-sided and simplistic view of violence. The report on disinformation, because it exposed aspects of violence that some people would rather ignore, attracted controversy,

but we were able, through a very careful analysis, which was made available to members, to refute every criticism.

The second report, **Conflict at the Crossroads in Bophuthatswana**, looked not only at the various factors contributing to violence in parts of that territory, but also reviewed Bophuthatswana's constitutional options. The third document was a study entitled **Political Violence in South Africa** by the Executive Director of the Institute. This was based on a lecture given by him to various audiences in South Africa and abroad.

We also compiled **Violence in the Pretoria/Witwatersrand/Vereeniging Area 1990–1992: A Diary of Events**. This was essentially an effort to let the story of violence in that part of the country tell itself in a blow-by-blow account drawing upon newspaper articles, police unrest reports, and information from various monitoring agencies. The document ran to nearly 300 pages and is being made available to members in photocopy form, as we felt publication would be too costly and not justified by demand for such a detailed study. At the time of writing this annual report, however, we were putting the finishing touches to a synopsis of the diary, which will be published along with a summary of aspects of the violence. The diary provides a backdrop against which the many and differing interpretations offered by various groups can be measured. The Commission of Inquiry Regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation (the Goldstone Commission) requested access to the diary to aid it in its investigation into the causes of violence and was given the first copy.

Much of the Institute's research into violence was published not as separate booklets or reports, but incorporated into **Race Relations News** and **Fast Facts**. Violence and crime were featured in six separate issues of **Fast Facts**, enabling us to make information available more quickly and more cheaply and in concise form on a regular basis.

Fast Facts also provided a useful vehicle for us to keep track of constitutional negotiations. In the period under review 12 articles appeared, dealing not only with national negotiations but also with discussions about integrating local government. Two of the articles were accompanied by maps put forward by various parties to restructure the country. In reproducing these maps and publishing information, drawn largely from statistics of the Development Bank of Southern Africa on regional disparities, the Institute has been able to keep ahead of the field on the question of decentralisation of power in the post-apartheid state. **Fast Facts**, which started off as a four-pager in February 1991 but became an eight-pager in May 1992, has dealt with other issues as well: whether the public sector is too large or too small and whether it is growing or shrinking; regional disparities in education; the economic and human consequences of the drought; standard and non-standard housing; hostels; the environment; geographical language concentrations; how cities might be restructured; and land. It has also contained articles looking at the South African population from various points of view — its age breakdown, regional distribution, levels of education, average household size, religion, and income.

Many of these issues are, of course, dealt with in much more detail in the annual **Race Relations Survey**. As South Africa has changed, so has the **Survey** been adapted. The chapters dealing with the Group Areas Act, other forced removals, and race classification, have gone, for obvious and welcome reasons. Some years ago we introduced a separate chapter on transport, to enable us to monitor not only changing transport policy but the rise of the black taxi industry and, of course, the implications of the Group Areas Act for transport. Transport is now included in a wider chapter on housing and infrastructure. The demise of statutory apartheid has created space in the **Survey** for other issues. The 1992/93 **Survey** introduced a chapter on the environment. In earlier years the **Survey** contained two chapters on the homelands, one dealing with political and other affairs, the other looking at

development. These were first merged into a single chapter and then the homelands chapter disappeared altogether. Instead, we ensured that security in the homelands was dealt with in the security chapter, welfare in the welfare chapter, education in the education chapter, and so on. In order to keep track of changes in land policy and the question of land distribution, we introduced a chapter on land and agriculture. The old housing and urbanisation chapter tended, because of this focus, to concentrate on housing in the cities. The 1993/94 **Survey** will have a chapter on housing and infrastructure which will deal with housing in the rural areas and in the homelands as well.

Inevitably, some issues have had to be left out of the **Survey**. The chapter on sport was dropped when statutory racial discrimination ceased to apply to sport, but naturally sports facilities will require monitoring in the appropriate place. Staff and space constraints have also forced us to drop the religion chapter but the role that churches might be playing in various fields is included in the appropriate chapter. A breakdown of the population by faith will appear in the population chapter.

During the past year we have attempted to improve the appearance of **Race Relations News** by redesigning it to look less crowded and by shortening articles. **Race Relations News**, the only publication which goes to all our members, not only contains articles on our various other publications, but also reports on lectures and functions, on the bursary programme, and on Institute activities in general. We also use **Race Relations News** for the occasional article expressing an opinion not readily found in the mainstream press.

LECTURES, CONFERENCES, AND OTHER FUNCTIONS

Apart from Mrs Suzman's presidential address and the Hoernlé Memorial Lecture, the following lectures or panel discussions were arranged at Auden House:

- **Bophuthatswana and the New South Africa** (delivered by Minister B E Keikelame on behalf of President Lucas Mangope);
- **Political Violence in South Africa and the Disinformation Campaign About It** (John Kane-Berman, Anthea Jeffery, and Paul Pereira, respectively Executive Director, Special Research Consultant, and Public Affairs Spokesman of the Institute);
- **The Pros and Cons of Affirmative Action** (Professor Albie Sachs of the African National Congress and Mr Tony Leon, Democratic Party MP for Houghton);
- **Is there Economic Consensus in South Africa?** (Dr Nicoli Nattrass of the University of Cape Town);
- **Bonn is not Weimar** (Dr Rudolf Gruber, Bonn director of the South Africa Foundation and a member of the Council of the Institute);
- **Changing Times in Europe and South Africa** (Count Otto Lambsdorff, Chairman of the Free Democratic Party of Germany and former federal economics minister);
- **South Africa's Taxi Industry: The State of Play and Future Options** (Ms Colleen McCaul, transportation planner at Stanway Edwards Associates and a member of the Central Witwatersrand Metropolitan Chamber's transportation task team);
- **Churches and Violence** (Ms Rachel Tingle, founder director of the Christian Studies Centre in London); and
- **A New Regionalism** (Leon Louw, Executive Director of the Free Market Foundation).

Over the years a wide variety of people have spoken in the Rheinallt Jones Memorial Hall at Auden House. The lifting of bans on various organisations, the return of exiles, and the release of prisoners enabled us to provide platforms for an ever wider range of speakers. As people on the left were now free to appear, we felt it appropriate also to invite people on the right. A list of some of the people who have spoken here in the last ten years is attached as an **Appendix** to this report.

LECTURES BY INSTITUTE OFFICIALS

The Executive Director and other Institute staff as usual addressed a wide variety of audiences. Over the past year, presentations were made in various parts of South Africa, as well as in London, Copenhagen, Bonn, Frankfurt, and Washington DC. Many of these presentations drew on the Institute's research into violence; others dealt with the constitutional negotiations.

BURSARIES

Institute bursars continued their splendid performance, achieving a 91% pass rate at the end of 1992. The 1990 pass rate was 84%, while the 1991 rate was 86%. The criterion we use to assess passes is strict: the student is not regarded as having passed unless he or she passes at least half the courses written and is allowed by the university or technikon in question to proceed to the next year of study. A student who passes one course and fails, say, three others and therefore fails the year, is not counted as having passed. Altogether 165 bursars graduated in various fields at the end of 1992.

On 1st June this year, the president of the Institute, Mrs Helen Suzman, presented awards to our best students. It was particularly pleasing to note that some of them were in fields such as civil, chemical, mechanical, electrical, and electronic engineering, as well as in quantity surveying, and cost and management accounting. We are, of course, equally proud of students who obtained awards in the humanities and social sciences, as well as in law, commerce, public health, education, various fields of medicine, social work, and clothing management.

We sent out no fewer than 46 425 application forms in response to requests for them for the 1993 academic year, a 10% increase on last year's figure. It is gratifying to know that the Institute's bursary programme is so widely known, but unfortunate that only a fraction of the applicants can be supported. This year the head office bursary department is supporting 881 students at 21 universities and 133 at 13 technikons throughout the country, as well as a smaller number of students at teacher training colleges and pupils at high school. The number of students who would actually qualify for awards in terms of our criteria is estimated by our bursary director to be four times that number but we do not have the funds.

The following bursaries, worth R12,4m, were awarded by the head office bursary department for the 1993 academic year:

	<i>Continuing</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Total</i>
University	584	297	881
Technikon	76	57	133
Teacher Training Colleges	27	27	54
Secondary School	22	47	69
Total	709	428	1 137

Last year's figures were: continuing 713, new 398, and total 1 111.

The increase from R9,7m last year to R12,4m this year arises mainly from an amendment to our agreement with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) for the funding of an additional 105 students, over and above the 65 new students for 1993 for whom the agreement originally made provision. In addition, you will be delighted to hear, USAID will increase its bursary funding by US\$2,3m, bringing the total obligated amount under our main contract with them from US\$11,5m to US\$13,8m. This will enable us to finance another 40 university and 15 technikon students over the next five years, starting in January 1994.

A bequest totalling just over R800 000 was received from the estate of the late Shirley Matthews Simons to be used towards bursaries for black students permanently resident in the Pietermaritzburg area. Eight awards will be made this year and the balance of the funds will be invested; the interest will be used to fund bursaries in the future.

CAPE WESTERN REGION

The overall pass rate at the end of 1992 for the 358 bursars on programmes run by the Institute's Cape Western regional committee was 80%. University students achieved a pass rate of 85%, those at technikons 73%, and teacher trainees 68%.

The matric pass rate of students who had an 80% attendance on the enrichment programme was 65%, which compared well with the pass rate of 45% of the Western Cape region of the Department of Education and Training (DET). Some 22% of the students on the programme gained exemption, compared with the DET figure of 10%.

The Cape Western Bursary Department made 395 awards for study at tertiary or teacher training college level in 1993, compared with 371 in 1992, 393 in 1991 and 406 in 1990. Details are as follows:

	<i>Continuing</i>	<i>New</i>	<i>Total</i>
University	143	78	221
Technikon	55	80	135
Teacher Training Colleges	29	10	39
Total	227	168	395

Three addresses were given. Mr Clive Thompson spoke on **Affirmative Action**, Professor Marc Karson (a retired professor of political science) on **Civil Rights, American Style**, and Ms Eleanor Lombard of the Afrikaner-Vryheidstigting on the topic of a homeland in the northern Cape for Afrikaners of all races. Two topic papers were published under the titles **Third Force: The Weight of Evidence** and **Third Force: What is the Weight of Evidence?**

STAFF

Several more members of staff received ten-year long-service awards: Miss Linda Vilakazi (Bursary Department), Mrs Mildred Monyane (Library), Mr Dennis Venter (Bursary Director), and Mr Obed Zuma (Maintenance). Mrs Eunice Halo (Library) received an award for 15 years and Mrs Edna Nhlapo (Buying Manager) and Mr John Masindane (Maintenance) each received an award for 20 years of service.

COUNCIL AND INSTITUTE OFFICE BEARERS

I regret to report the death of one of our honorary life members, Mr Rene de Villiers. Mr de Villiers was a former editor of **Race Relations News** and also a former president of the Institute.

During the year under review the chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr David Gevisser, resigned. I am grateful for his contribution to the Institute on both the Executive and the Finance Committee. He was replaced by Professor Charles Simkins, who has been recognised as one of the four outstanding alumni of the University of Natal, and in 1992 won the Professor Alexander Petrie award for arts and humanities.

Professor Wiseman Nkuhlu resigned from the position of vice president of the Institute, Mr Bas Kardol resigned from the Executive, and Mr Theo Coggin was co-opted on to it. Professor H W van der Merwe became chairman of the Cape Western region.

THANKS

Thanks are due to all our members for their loyal support, mostly in the form of membership fees and subscriptions but also sometimes in the form of special grants for research. Thanks are also due to all the donors, both local and foreign, to the bursary programmes run by head office and the Cape Western region. Some of our donors contribute very large sums, but we are also grateful to all our many smaller donors for their thoughtfulness and generosity. Our bursary programme is coming up for its diamond jubilee, having been founded in 1936.

To our President and Vice Presidents, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Honorary Treasurer, and the Honorary Legal Adviser, also go thanks for the time and effort that they put into the Institute's affairs. The same applies to the Council, the Executive Committee, the Finance Committee, the Cape Western Regional Committee, and the volunteers without whom the Cape Western region's art centre could not function. Thanks are also due to Professor Elwyn Jenkins, who is not only Vice Chairman of the Executive Committee, but also chairs the bursary selection panel. All the staff of the Institute help in a variety of ways to make the organisation the success it is. To them too, on your behalf, gratitude for their work and support.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Detention without Trial

In a statement issued in April the Institute called for the immediate scrapping of the detention provisions of the Internal Security Act of 1982. The statement, issued following the detention of African National Congress and Conservative Party members in terms of section 29 of the act, said that a full and complete return by South Africa's security legislation to the principle of habeas corpus was long overdue.

While the provisions of the Internal Security Act allowing for a maximum detention period of ten days (renewable), were a vast improvement on earlier provisions for unlimited detention, the statement said, it was unacceptable for citizens to face the threat of repeated periods of detention without trial, even if authorised by a court. 'If the police are unable to make a prima facie case and charge a detainee within 48 hours, they can have no justification for continuing to deny his liberty,' the statement added. The detained persons should be charged or released, it concluded.

South African Council of Churches

On 29th March 1993 representatives of the South African Council of Churches (SACC) met an Institute delegation at Auden House following a request from the SACC. A joint press statement issued after the meeting said, inter alia, that 'it was agreed that there were differences of approach and interpretation that have to be accepted, especially in regard to perceptions on the responsibility for violence'.

Institute Research into Violence

Your Institute's three-year programme of research into coercion and violence has played an important role in widening understanding thereof.

The 'Third Force' theory: Our research has been able to refute various arguments put forward in support of the 'third force' theory, which postulates that political violence is the result of a state-orchestrated conspiracy. We have shown that this theory is simplistic, and that, however likely it is that government agents may have conspired — or be conspiring — to fuel violence, this cannot be the sole cause, for there are other factors contributing to violence which should not be overlooked if it is to be brought to an end.

The media are now less inclined to propagate the 'third force' theory and have on the whole been more balanced in their assessment of these allegations. Even *The Weekly Mail & Guardian* and *The Star*, two newspapers which assiduously propagated the 'third force' theory, are more cautious. In June this year, for example, *The Weekly Mail* took pains to report police statements that neither 'military intelligence' nor a 'third force' were involved in African National Congress/Inkatha Freedom Party violence in Tokoza.

Mass mobilisation: The Institute's work on mass mobilisation, which reflected concerns that mass action could cause harm to the economy as well as generate a spirit of anarchy which would be extremely difficult to counter, has created much greater public awareness of the risks of this type of action, including awareness within the ranks of political organisations and the press. Marshals are now frequently appointed to help maintain order.

Coercion: Our research has made it impossible for trade unions, the media, and political organisations to deny the existence of coercion in boycotts, stayaways, and other types of protest. Although some union officials have attacked the Institute for highlighting coercion in stayaways, for example the anti-VAT stayaway in November 1991 in which about 100 people died, others have commended the Institute for bringing the issue into the open and so helping put pressure on unions to deal with it.

Disinformation: Our report on Amnesty International, the International Commission of Jurists, and the Human Rights Commission (HRC) caused some of the agencies reporting on violence to be more careful. The HRC, which had previously laid almost all the blame for violence on 'vigilantes' acting 'at the government's command', stopped using this categorisation after we exposed the flaws in the methodology employed. Instead of blaming nearly all violence on 'vigilantes' the HRC now says most violence occurs in 'general incidents'.

Leadership: The Institute has consistently taken the view that the violence cannot be stopped simply by police action and that one important step towards ending it is for political leaders to accept responsibility for it instead of merely blaming their opponents or the state. Recently both Mr Nelson Mandela and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi have admitted their own organisations' role in the violence and have urged their followers not to take revenge but to discipline themselves.

Weapons: For a long time journalists and monitoring groups persisted in putting across a view that 'traditional weaponry' was the main problem in political violence. While the

Institute stated that the carrying of 'traditional weapons' to political meetings was incompatible with democratic practice, our research into weaponry used in violent attacks in 1991 and 1992 showed conclusively that modern weapons caused far more fatalities than did 'traditional weapons'. Accordingly, we tried to get the media to pay greater attention to automatic weapons and there is now much wider appreciation in the press of the danger posed by automatic weapons.

Intimidation of journalists: Mau-Mauing the Media: New Censorship for the New South Africa, published in 1991, continues to be cited in journals and the press. It is the one publication that contains a comprehensive overview of the intimidation of journalists during the last decade, a subject barely canvassed before our book appeared (although articles had begun to surface in newspapers and journals with a predominantly black readership, such as the *Sowetan* and *Tribute*).

The book exposed a raw nerve in some circles, but the overall response to it has been positive. One of the political organisations criticised, for example, invited two of the participating journalists to discuss the intimidation of journalists by political activists, and undertook to follow up reports of intimidation by its supporters.

Codes of conduct: Last year the South African Council of Churches said in a letter to the African National Congress, the South African Communist Party, the Congress of South African Trade Unions, the Inkatha Freedom Party, the Pan-Africanist Congress, the National Council of Trade Unions, and the National Peace Committee that there was an urgent need for a special code of conduct to regulate the behaviour of those who had chosen to participate in acts of protest, and those who wished to exercise their right not to do so.

The Institute had been advocating this for more than a year, as pointed out in my last report to you.

Legislation: The Institute's research has had an impact on legislation and public policy. Mr Justice Richard Goldstone has said, with reference to his commission, that one of its most successful single enquiries was that concerning 'rules that should govern mass demonstrations and mass marches'. Judge Goldstone informed us that it was the Institute's research — published in 1991 in **Riot Policing in Perspective** and **Forum on Mass Mobilisation**, both by Dr Anthea Jeffery — that led to his enquiries into the procedures governing marches and demonstrations, the appointment of a special committee under Professor Heymans of Harvard University to devise an effective system of policing demonstrations, formal agreement between various political organisations on the conduct of public marches, and the introduction of legislation covering public gatherings.

Judge Goldstone said in April this year that more than 10 000 public marches had taken place throughout the country in the past 18 months — most of them illegal — and that only three had resulted in death or injury. The success of the marches had, he said, been due to proper consultation, resulting from his commission's probe into the rules and procedures relating to mass marches and demonstrations.

The South African Police have implemented many of the recommendations in **Riot Policing in Perspective**, including the deployment of a separate 'riot' division (called the Internal Stability Division), a greater focus on mediation and negotiation where circumstances so allow, and more attention to community involvement in policing.

One of the presentations we made last year was to an audience containing judges and senior police officers and we strongly urged that complaints against the police should be investigated by an outside body. We pointed out that police enquiries into allegations against police which exonerated them have little credibility. The year before we had made similar arguments to military officials. New legislation to provide for a new board, chaired by a

judge, to investigate allegations of serious crimes against members of the police and defence force is, we think, partly the result of the Institute's pressures.

Constitutional Negotiations

At the beginning of 1992 the Institute warned — the headline in **Race Relations News** was 'Don't rush Codesa' — against putting the multi-party talks about a new constitution under undue pressure to reach a quick settlement. 'The end product,' we said, 'must lay the foundation of long-term peace and prosperity. We do not want a constitution which, like the treaty of Versailles, merely lays the foundations of the next war.'

I believe that this warning has been entirely vindicated. Moreover, newspapers previously eager for a quick settlement are beginning to question what one of them called 'the rush' and, like the Institute, to advocate a more realistic approach.



J S KANE-BERMAN
Executive Director

13th August 1993

**REPORT OF THE HONORARY TREASURER
ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR
THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1993**

This is my second annual report. I am pleased to inform the members that overall 1993 was a good financial year. However, I must warn the members that it is very difficult to predict the future clearly both in respect of the economy and the financial support for the Institute. The situation is being monitored on a regular basis and if it is necessary appropriate corrective action will be taken.

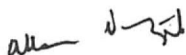
The income increased from R4 185 224 to R4 551 325, an increase of under 9%. However, if the administration fees received from the bursary funds are omitted the income decreased from R2 905 802 to R2 812 565 being R93 237 (over 3%). These income figures reflect that there is only limited growth if inflation is taken into account.

The expenditure increase of 6% (R241 750) from R3 943 084 to R4 184 834 indicates very careful control by the Executive Director and his staff. They are congratulated on their skilful handling of the Institute's finances.

A further R300 000 has been provided against future research and survey expenditure. This provision now stands at R500 000. The accumulated funds have increased by R66 491 and stand at R149 354.

The funds under the administration of the Institute have exceeded R10 million. The major increase was in bursary funds, which are included in special funds which grew from R8 058 395 to R9 500 857. Allowing for the fact that the fixed property has not been revalued, the asset base of the Institute is sound.

Again this year I convey my thanks to Mr Frank Oppler and his staff for the professional way in which they handle the financial administration of the Institute. I am grateful to Mr Mike Reid of our auditors, Price Waterhouse Meyernel, for the efficient manner in which he undertakes the audit and the sound advice he provides to the Institute.



ALLAN E WENTZEL
Honorary Treasurer
Chairman of the Finance Committee

17th July 1993

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS
(INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION NOT FOR GAIN)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 MARCH 1993


REGISTRATION NO: 05/10068/08
FUND RAISING NO: 01 100066 0006

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The annual financial statements which appear on the attached pages were approved by the Directors on 26 May 1993 and are signed on their behalf by:


.....
DIRECTOR


.....
DIRECTOR

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the members of
South African Institute of Race Relations
(Incorporated Association not for gain)

We have audited the annual financial statements and group annual financial statements set out on pages 24 to 37. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Institute's directors while our responsibility is to report thereon.

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards which required that we plan and carry out the audit to obtain reasonable assurance that fair presentation is achieved in the financial statements in all material respects. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting policies used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We consider that our audit procedures were appropriate in the circumstances to express the opinion presented below.

In our opinion these annual financial statements fairly present the financial position of the Institute and the group at 31 March 1993 and the results of their operations for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting practice and in the manner required by the Companies Act.



Price Waterhouse Meyernel

26 May 1993

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS
(INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION NOT FOR GAIN)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

The Directors have approved the attached Financial Statements and submit their Report for the year ended 31 March 1993.

REVIEW OF THE INSTITUTE'S BUSINESS AND OPERATIONS

The main activity of the Institute is that of a Research and Educational Welfare Organisation. The Financial Statements adequately disclose the results of the operations of the Institute and the state of its affairs.

DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY

The following acted as Directors :

H Suzman	– President of the Institute
C Simkins (Appointed 1 October 1992)	– Chairman of the Executive Committee
D J Gevisser (Resigned 23 September 1992)	– Chairman of the Executive Committee
A E Wentzel	– Honorary Treasurer
J S Kane-Berman	– Executive Director

The Institute does not have a Secretary.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

The name of the Subsidiary is:

	1993	1992
De Korte Street Properties (Pty) Ltd		
Details are:		
Issued Share Capital	R6	R6
Company's Holding	100%	100%
Book Value of Company's Holding	R6	R6
Amount owing to Holding Company net of provision for losses incurred	R593 643	R573 389

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS
(INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION NOT FOR GAIN)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

BALANCE SHEET AT 31 MARCH 1993

		<i>GROUP</i>		<i>COMPANY</i>	
	<i>Notes</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1992</i>
		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
<i>CAPITAL EMPLOYED</i>					
NON-DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVE	2	821 681	821 681	821 681	821 681
ACCUMULATED FUNDS		149 354	82 863	149 354	82 863
		<u>971 035</u>	<u>904 544</u>	<u>971 035</u>	<u>904 544</u>
SPECIAL FUNDS	3 & 4	9 500 857	8 058 395	9 500 857	8 058 395
LONG TERM LIABILITIES	5	364 966	370 647	14 900	14 900
		<u>10 836 858</u>	<u>9 333 586</u>	<u>10 486 792</u>	<u>8 977 839</u>
<i>EMPLOYMENT OF CAPITAL</i>					
FIXED ASSETS	6	979 564	979 564	30 928	30 928
INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY	7	—	—	593 649	573 395
<i>INVESTMENTS</i>					
Special funds		9 500 857	8 058 395	9 500 857	8 058 395
Other		835 043	409 090	835 043	409 090
	8	<u>10 335 900</u>	<u>8 467 485</u>	<u>10 335 900</u>	<u>8 467 485</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>11 315 464</u>	<u>9 447 049</u>	<u>10 960 477</u>	<u>9 071 808</u>
<i>CURRENT ASSETS</i>					
Stock	9	2	2	2	2
Inter company current account		—	—	—	6 177
Accounts receivable	10	589 616	544 647	588 665	543 696
Cash resources		1 211 125	933 431	1 211 125	933 431
		<u>1 800 743</u>	<u>1 478 080</u>	<u>1 799 792</u>	<u>1 483 306</u>
<i>CURRENT LIABILITIES</i>					
Inter company current account		—	—	7 337	—
Membership fees received in advance		278 461	66	278 461	66
Accounts payable	11	1 500 888	1 391 477	1 487 679	1 377 209
Provision for survey and other research	1.8	500 000	200 000	500 000	200 000
		<u>2 279 349</u>	<u>1 591 543</u>	<u>2 273 477</u>	<u>1 577 275</u>
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>(478 606)</u>	<u>(113 463)</u>	<u>(473 685)</u>	<u>(93 969)</u>
		<u>10 836 858</u>	<u>9 333 586</u>	<u>10 486 792</u>	<u>8 977 839</u>

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS
(INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION NOT FOR GAIN)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

INCOME STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1993

	<i>Notes</i>	<i>GROUP</i>		<i>COMPANY</i>	
		<i>1993</i> <i>R</i>	<i>1992</i> <i>R</i>	<i>1993</i> <i>R</i>	<i>1992</i> <i>R</i>
INCOME					
Membership fees and subscriptions		1 163 200	1 308 133	1 163 200	1 308 133
Administration fees received		1 738 760	1 279 422	1 738 760	1 279 422
Interest received		316 862	325 748	316 862	324 981
Grants and donations		1 183 720	1 141 033	1 183 720	1 141 033
Publication sales		123 455	112 428	123 455	112 428
Rental received		25 328	18 460	21 484	17 633
		<u>4 551 325</u>	<u>4 185 224</u>	<u>4 547 481</u>	<u>4 183 630</u>
EXPENDITURE					
Auditors remuneration					
Fees for the audit	12	29 970	24 600	28 290	23 040
Furniture and equipment					
written down to nominal value	1.5	5 155	145 280	5 155	145 280
Interest paid		68 963	75 332	–	–
Lease expenditure		6 990	23 822	6 990	23 822
Research, publishing and administration expenses		4 073 756	3 674 050	4 160 809	3 734 507
		<u>4 184 834</u>	<u>3 943 084</u>	<u>4 201 244</u>	<u>3 926 649</u>
EXCESS INCOME OVER EXPENDITURE		366 491	242 140	346 237	256 981
PROVISION FOR RESEARCH AND SURVEY		(300 000)	(200 000)	(300 000)	(200 000)
MEMBERSHIP FEES RECEIVED IN ADVANCE	1.1	–	378 497	–	378 497
PROVISION FOR (PROFIT)/LOSS IN SUBSIDIARY		–	–	20 254	(14 841)
TRANSFER TO NON-DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVE		–	(2 729)	–	(2 729)
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) AT BEGINNING OF YEAR		82 863	(335 045)	82 863	(335 045)
SURPLUS AT END OF YEAR		<u>149 354</u>	<u>82 863</u>	<u>149 354</u>	<u>82 863</u>

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS
(INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION NOT FOR GAIN)
AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 1993

		<i>GROUP</i>		<i>COMPANY</i>	
	<i>Note</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1992</i>
		<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Operating profit/(loss) and profit/(loss) in subsidiary before interest		118 592	(8 276)	49 629	(68 000)
Items not involving the flow of funds —					
Adjustments on acquisition of furniture and fittings written down to nominal value		5 155	145 280	5 155	145 280
Decrease/(Increase) in working capital	15	342 837	(13 442)	357 410	(6 379)
		<u>466 584</u>	<u>123 562</u>	<u>412 194</u>	<u>70 901</u>
Interest received		316 862	325 748	316 862	324 981
Interest paid		(68 963)	(75 332)	—	—
Increase in building reserve		—	592	—	592
Cash retained from operations		<u>714 483</u>	<u>374 570</u>	<u>729 056</u>	<u>396 474</u>
External financing — loans raised/(repaid)		<u>(5 681)</u>	<u>3 196</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Purchase of furniture and equipment		(5 155)	(145 280)	(5 155)	(145 280)
(Increase) in investments		(425 953)	(245 743)	(425 953)	(266 990)
(Increase) in investment in subsidiary		—	—	(20 254)	—
Cash effects of investment activities		<u>(431 108)</u>	<u>(391 023)</u>	<u>(451 362)</u>	<u>(412 270)</u>
Net cash generated/(utilised)		277 694	(13 257)	277 694	(15 796)
Cash resources at beginning of year		<u>933 431</u>	<u>946 688</u>	<u>933 431</u>	<u>949 227</u>
Cash resources at end of year		<u>1 211 125</u>	<u>933 431</u>	<u>1 211 125</u>	<u>933 431</u>

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS
(INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION NOT FOR GAIN)
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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31 MARCH 1993

1 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Financial Statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

1.1 *Membership fees*

Membership fees due and payable are brought to account on a cash received basis.

1.2 *Donations*

Donations are brought to account on a cash received basis, upon being banked to the account of the Institute.

1.3 *Special Funds*

Funds specifically designated by donors may, at the discretion of the recipient activity, be retained and invested by the Institute pending disbursement.

1.4 *Bursary Funds and Special Research Projects*

The Funds and Projects administered by the Institute are disclosed in these Financial Statements by way of note 3.

1.5 *Fixed assets*

Land and Buildings are not depreciated. Other Fixed Assets are written off when purchased and are shown at nominal value.

1.6 *Stock*

Stock is valued at nominal value.

1.7 *Branch Accounting*

Branch operating results and their assets and liabilities are incorporated in these Financial Statements.

1.8 *Provision for Survey and other Research*

A provision of R200 000 was made for survey research in 1992 and a further R300 000 has been made in 1993.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS
(INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION NOT FOR GAIN)
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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31 MARCH 1993 (continued)

		1993 R		1992 R		
2 NON-DISTRIBUTABLE RESERVES						
2.1 Specific bequests, surplus on sale of investments and extraordinary donations of a non-recurring nature:						
Opening balance		231 181		227 859		
Additional transfer to building fund — Cape Town		—		3 322		
		<u>231 181</u>		<u>231 181</u>		
2.2 Building Fund						
Specific donations		440 500		440 500		
Amount provided in a prior year		150 000		150 000		
		<u>590 500</u>		<u>590 500</u>		
		<u>821 681</u>		<u>821 681</u>		
3 SPECIAL FUNDS						
	<i>Note</i>	<i>Bursary Funds R</i>	<i>Special Research Projects R</i>	<i>Regional Bursary and Other Funds R</i>	<i>1993 Total R</i>	<i>1992 Total R</i>
INCOME						
Donations and Grants		12 767 361	300 000	1 630 210	14 697 571	13 274 200
Interest		319 318	30 991	329 899	680 208	638 172
Dividends		45 447	—	—	45 447	38 934
Profit on sale of shares		—	—	—	—	48 905
Loans repaid		2 833	—	—	2 833	—
		<u>13 134 959</u>	<u>330 991</u>	<u>1 960 109</u>	<u>15 426 059</u>	<u>14 000 211</u>
EXPENDITURE						
Administration Costs and contributions to overheads		1 924 178	—	243 635	2 167 813	1 850 302
Audit fees	13	14 710	—	—	14 710	13 800
Bursaries and Grants		10 112 175	—	1 902 466	12 014 641	8 622 228
Project Costs		—	578 385	—	578 385	559 273
		<u>12 051 063</u>	<u>578 385</u>	<u>2 146 101</u>	<u>14 775 549</u>	<u>11 045 603</u>
Surplus/(deficit) for the year		1 083 896	(247 394)	(185 992)	650 510	2 954 608
Accumulated funds at beginning of year net of deficit balances		5 495 898	482 925	519 562	6 498 385	3 336 836
Deficit accumulated fund balance transferred to debtors		—	—	—	—	34 993
Funds introduced during the year		810 178	—	—	810 178	171 948
		<u>7 389 972</u>	<u>235 531</u>	<u>333 570</u>	<u>7 959 073</u>	<u>6 498 385</u>
Regional Special Funds		—	—	1 541 784	1 541 784	1 560 010
FUNDS AT YEAR END		<u>7 389 972</u>	<u>235 531</u>	<u>1 875 354</u>	<u>9 500 857</u>	<u>8 058 395</u>

A list of the balances of the Special Funds administered by the Institute appears in Note 4.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS
(INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION NOT FOR GAIN)
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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31 MARCH 1993 (continued)

4 SPECIAL FUND BALANCES AT 31 MARCH 1993

4.1. Bursary Funds

	<i>Capital</i>	<i>Amounts held for Bursary Awards</i>	<i>1993 R Total</i>	<i>1992 R Total</i>
KFS Austrian Technikon Bursary Programme	–	133 617	133 617	113 779
Eva Auerbach Trust	1 500	79	1 579	1 937
Australian Scholarship Fund	–	–	–	11 145
Alan Paton Fund	2 000	2 389	4 389	4 189
Andrew Hofmeyr Book Award	10 000	1 500	11 500	10 000
The Bertha McKay Bursary Fund	100 201	3 266	103 467	108 528
The B and E Koch Bursary Fund	6 000	1 109	7 109	10 249
Margaret Ballinger Welfare Fund	–	5 083	5 083	5 428
Boxer Bursary Fund	5 000	2 890	7 890	7 368
Dorothy Glauber Bursary Fund	55 000	11 290	66 290	65 828
Ellen Hellmann Fund	8 000	802	8 802	9 382
Emily Hobhouse Bursary Fund	600	28	628	628
E Z E Scholarship Programme	–	–	–	347
First National Bank Bursary Fund	–	107 490	107 490	95 420
G M Robertson Bursary	10 000	3 876	13 876	18 234
German Academic Exchange Scholarship Programme	–	218 194	218 194	419 422
German Enrichment Programme	–	174 428	174 428	63 656
Gert and Irmgard Brusseau Trust	47 990	55 812	103 802	108 598
Harvard S A Fellowship Programme	–	20 430	20 430	–
The Horace Coaker Trust	500	6 603	7 103	18 250
Isaacson Foundation Bursary Fund	453 365	80 416	533 781	602 674
Joy Abelson Bursary Fund	–	11 309	11 309	10 771
Kellogg Foundation Bursary Fund	–	1 029 523	1 029 523	765 271
Esrael Lazarus Education Fund	100 000	25 032	125 032	128 957
Lomans Trust	–	(2 485)	(2 485)	17 737
Luthuli Memorial Foundation Trust Fund	107 883	7 766	115 649	108 382
Mampu School Bursary Fund	1 000	178	1 178	1 247
Netherlands Scholarship Programme	–	87 588	87 588	233 543
The Dr M Patel and his parents trust	10 000	4 531	14 531	15 218
Reginald H Smith Bursary Fund	10 000	(952)	9 048	13 190
Robert Shapiro Trust	10 878	20 779	31 657	17 500
Senior Teachers Training Trust	50 000	6 705	56 705	65 128
The Robert Birley Trust	1 500	(403)	1 097	1 500
South African Scholarship Programme (US Aid)	–	3 041 816	3 041 816	2 059 124
Shirley Simon Bursary Fund	806 268	5 029	811 297	–
SAIRR Education Trust	72 842	11 952	84 794	76 232
US Aid Test Teach Test	–	135 055	135 055	–
Swiss Church Group Scholarship Programme	–	231 492	231 492	176 620
World University Service of Canada	–	54 894	54 894	108 180
Yvonne Rabbow Memorial	16 706	3 628	20 334	22 236
<i>Total Bursary Funds</i>	<u>1 887 233</u>	<u>5 502 739</u>	<u>7 389 972</u>	<u>5 495 898</u>

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS
 (INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION NOT FOR GAIN)
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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31 MARCH 1993 (continued)

4 SPECIAL FUND BALANCES AT 31 MARCH 1993

	<i>Capital</i> R	<i>Amounts held for Bursary Awards</i> R	<i>1993</i> <i>Total</i> R	<i>1992</i> <i>Total</i> R
4.1 <i>Total Bursary Funds</i>				
Balance brought forward	1 887 233	5 502 739	7 389 972	5 495 898
4.2 <i>Special Research Projects</i>				
Coercion			235 531	272 000
Survey 1			–	15 190
Constitution			–	66 562
Education			–	65 307
Survey 2			–	15 190
Survey 3			–	20 598
Local Government			–	28 078
			<u>235 531</u>	<u>482 925</u>
4.3 <i>Funds Administered by Region</i>			<u>1 875 354</u>	<u>2 079 572</u>
<i>TOTAL SPECIAL PURPOSE FUNDS</i>			<u><u>9 500 857</u></u>	<u><u>8 058 395</u></u>

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS
(INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION NOT FOR GAIN)
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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31 MARCH 1993 (continued)

5	LONG TERM LIABILITIES		1993	1992
			R	R
	<i>Institute</i>			
	<i>Secured</i>			
	Secured by a first mortgage bond over land and buildings in Cape Town, with a book value of R30 922. There is no interest payable and no fixed terms of repayment at present.		14 900	14 900
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<i>Consolidated</i>			
	<i>Secured</i>			
5.1	First mortgage bond over land and buildings in Cape Town, with a book value of R30 922. There is no interest payable at present.		14 900	14 900
5.2	Mortgage bond registered over stands 2794 and 5088 Johannesburg, with a book value of R948 636. Interest is payable at 17,25%, and monthly instalments inclusive of interest are R5 551.		355 747	366 433
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
			370 647	381 333
	Less: Payable before 31 March 1994 included in accounts payable		5 681	10 686
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
			364 966	370 647
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
6	FIXED ASSETS			
			1993	1992
			Book	Book
			Value	Value
			R	R
		<i>Cost</i>		
		R		
		<i>Accumulated</i>		
		Depreciation		
		R		
	Land and buildings	30 922	30 922	30 922
	Furniture and equipment	708 615	4	4
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
		739 537	30 926	30 926
		<u> </u>		
	Library — at nominal value		2	2
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>
			30 928	30 928
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS
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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31 MARCH 1993 (continued)

6 FIXED ASSETS

<i>Consolidated</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Written down to Nominal Value</i>	<i>1993 Book Value</i>	<i>1992 Book Value</i>
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
Land and buildings	979 558	—	979 558	979 558
Furniture and equipment	708 615	708 611	4	4
	<u>1 688 173</u>	<u>708 611</u>	979 562	979 562
Library — at nominal value			2	2
			<u>979 564</u>	<u>979 564</u>

Details of Land and Buildings

Freehold property, Erf 28701. Situated at
No. 5 Long Street, Mowbray, Cape Town

Purchase January 1975	27 723	27 723
Improvement during that year	3 199	3 199
	<u>30 922</u>	<u>30 922</u>

Municipal valuation

29 240	<u>29 240</u>
--------	---------------

Freehold property stand, lot 2794 Jhb Township
situated at 68 De Korte Street, Braamfontein

Purchased 1954	20 500	20 500
Building erected 1956	65 198	65 198
	<u>85 698</u>	<u>85 698</u>

Valuation by J H Isaacs — 1988 — of property
on stand 2794

640 000	<u>640 000</u>
---------	----------------

Freehold property stand, lot 5088 Jhb Township
situated at 70 De Korte Street, Braamfontein

Purchased 1989	375 000	375 000
Improvements and alterations — 1990	440 410	440 410
Improvements and alterations — 1991	47 528	47 528
	<u>862 938</u>	<u>862 938</u>

7 INVESTMENT IN WHOLLY OWNED SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

Shares at cost	6	6
Loan to subsidiary (net of provision for losses incurred)	593 643	573 389
	<u>593 649</u>	<u>573 395</u>

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS
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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31 MARCH 1993 (continued)

8 INVESTMENTS

8.1 SPECIAL FUNDS	1993	1992
	R	R
<i>8.1.1 Bursary Funds</i>		
Participation Mortgage Bonds	108 500	108 500
Fixed Deposits	114 332	114 332
Listed Investments		
1 000 Anglo American Coal Corporation Ltd	500	500
1 600 Anglo American Corporation of SA Ltd	160	160
1 000 Barlow Rand Ltd	12 363	12 362
1 300 CG Smith Foods Ltd	50 983	50 983
700 De Beers Centenary Linked	68 445	68 445
500 De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd 2nd Prefs	500	500
416 First International Trust Ltd	206	206
4 100 Gencor Ltd	44 647	44 647
2 000 Liberty Life Association of Africa Ltd	55 190	55 190
80 Lebowa Platinum Mines Ltd	169	169
232 Potgietersrus Platinum Ltd	489	490
4 000 Rembrandt Group Ltd	58 795	58 795
3 000 Richemont Securities AG	55 686	55 686
400 Rustenburg Platinum Holdings Ltd	32 441	32 441
20 000 Toco Holdings Ltd	26 328	26 328
2 000 Tiger Oats Ltd	200	200
240 Western Deep Levels Ltd	240	240
100 Vaal Reefs Exploration and Mining Co Ltd	33 770	33 770
	<hr/>	<hr/>
(Market value: R960 005 [1992 — R1 008 585])	441 112	441 112
	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Local Registered Stock</i>		
9,625% Phalaborwa Water Board	7 000	7 000
9,5% Newcastle Town Council	9 926	9 926
9,25% Escom	60 000	60 000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	76 926	76 926
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cash deposits	4 669 599	1 510 792
Debtors	4 011	40 605
Cash resources	2 473 963	3 673 620
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7 147 573	5 225 017
Less: Creditors	498 471	469 989
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6 649 102	4 755 028
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance carried forward	7 389 972	5 495 898

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS
 (INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION NOT FOR GAIN)
 AND ITS SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31 MARCH 1993 (continued)

	<i>1993</i>	<i>1992</i>
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
8.1.2		
Balance brought forward	7 389 972	5 495 898
<i>Special Research Projects</i>		
Cash on Call	235 531	482 925
8.1.3 <i>Funds Administered by Regional Office</i>	1 875 354	2 079 572
<i>TOTAL SPECIAL FUNDS INVESTED</i>	<u>9 500 857</u>	<u>8 058 395</u>
8.2 <i>OTHER FUNDS</i>		
Cash on Call and on Deposit	757 130	328 420
Other Funds administered by Regional Office	77 913	80 670
	<u>835 043</u>	<u>409 090</u>
<i>TOTAL INVESTMENTS</i>	<u><u>10 335 900</u></u>	<u><u>8 467 485</u></u>
9 STOCK		
Stock comprises —		
Finished Goods, Books and Publications	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>

THE SOUTH AFRICAN INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS
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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31 MARCH 1993 (continued)

	<i>GROUP</i>		<i>COMPANY</i>	
	<i>1993</i>	<i>1992</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1992</i>
	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>R</i>
10 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE				
Amounts due from bursary funds	456 031	437 819	456 031	437 819
Trade and other debtors:				
Head office	100 079	78 973	99 128	78 022
Regional	33 506	27 855	33 506	27 855
	<u>589 616</u>	<u>544 647</u>	<u>588 665</u>	<u>543 696</u>
11 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND PROVISIONS				
Trade and other creditors:				
Head office	1 470 086	1 356 500	1 462 558	1 352 918
Regional	25 121	24 291	25 121	24 291
Current portion of long term liabilities	5 681	10 686	—	—
	<u>1 500 888</u>	<u>1 391 477</u>	<u>1 487 679</u>	<u>1 377 209</u>
12 AUDITORS REMUNERATION			<i>1993</i>	<i>1992</i>
Fees for the Audit including management services				
General			28 290	23 040
Bursaries			14 710	13 800
De Korte Street Properties			1 680	1 560
			<u>44 680</u>	<u>38 400</u>
13 COMMITMENT				
There is a commitment in respect of unexpired portion of lease agreements over office equipment amounting to R103 008, of which R25 752 is payable in the next financial year in instalments of R2 146 per month.				
14 TAXATION				
The Institute is exempt from tax in terms of Section 10(i) of the Income Tax Act.				

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NOTES TO THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31 MARCH 1993 (continued)

	<i>GROUP</i>		<i>COMPANY</i>	
	<i>1993</i> <i>R</i>	<i>1992</i> <i>R</i>	<i>1993</i> <i>R</i>	<i>1992</i> <i>R</i>
15 NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT				
(Increase)/Decrease in working capital				
(Increase)/Decrease in accounts receivable	(44 969)	23 639	(38 792)	36 176
(Decrease)/Increase in accounts payable	109 411	(37 147)	117 807	(42 621)
Increase in membership fees received in advance	278 395	66	278 395	66
	<u>342 837</u>	<u>(13 442)</u>	<u>357 410</u>	<u>(6 379)</u>

APPENDIX

INSTITUTE BRIEFINGS

1984 – 1993

1984

*Casting off the Stigma:
Vista University's New Style in Education*
Elwyn Jenkins

Nkomati Accord: Internal Perspectives
**R M Godsell, N H Motlana, M Myeni,
M Richards, Raymond Louw**

Is the South African Press Perpetuating Apartheid?
**Raymond Louw, Kitt Katzin, Harald Pakendorf, Percy Qoboza,
Zwelakhe Sisulu, Allister Sparks, George Palmer**

National Manpower Commission Report
Hennie Reynders

Liberalism: Does It Help or Hinder Change?
**Dennis Beckett, Vincent Maphai, Ken Owen,
Ernie Wentzel, Jonathan Suzman**

Europe's Perspective of (Black) Politics in South Africa
Reina Steenwijk

Personal Perspectives of the Cultural Boycott
**Matsemela Manaka, Sipho Sepamla, John Van Zyl,
Michael Venables, Mark Orkin**

Living in the Interregnum
Heribert Adam

*The Carrot or the Stick: Reflections on the Reform Process
(1984 Presidential Address)*
Lawrence Schlemmer

Urbanisation and Influx Control in South Africa
N J J Olivier

Urbanisation and Influx Control
Robin Lee

Labour Relations Amendment Act
P J van der Merwe

The November Stayaways
E Webster

1985

Urbanisation and Influx Control
Robin Lee, Ann Bernstein

Business and Politics
**R M Godsell, R J Ironside,
M M Maubane, W S Yeowart**

Trade Unions, Unemployment, and Minimum Wages
Brian Kantor

Evolution of Race Relations in the United States
John R Kinard

Forms of Dispute Resolution
Richard A Salem

Disinvestment: Present Views and Future Scenarios
**Phiroshaw Camay, Aubrey Dickman, Nthato Motlana,
Anna Starcke, Tertius Myburgh**

Briefing on Mozambique
Sally Gallagher

Organising the Mines
Cyril Ramaphosa

Federation or Desolation
(Hoernlé Memorial Lecture)
Alan Paton

The ANC after Nkomati
Tom Lodge

South Africa's Medical Needs: A Third World Bias?
C de Beer, A J Kgomo, R A M Saloojee, Maurice McGregor

Urbanisation: The Key to Economic Growth
J A Lombard, Ben Vosloo, Nigel Mandy

South Africa at a Crossroads
(1985 Presidential Address)
Lawrence Schlemmer

*The Current Labour Relations Scene in Britain and
its Relevance to South Africa*
John Garnett, Zach de Beer

American Firms in South Africa: What Next?
Sal Marzullo

*Consumer Boycotts and Township Unrest:
Some Lessons to be Learnt*
Tony Gilson

1986

*Township Unrest and Political Reform:
An Insight into the Government's Viewpoint*
W J Breytenbach

What Does Non-Racial Education Really Mean?
Deane Yates

Rolling Back Management Prerogatives
Andrew Levy

South Africa: Reform, Reconstruction, and the Middle Ground
(1986 Presidential Address)
Stuart Saunders

Current Trends in Black Theatre: A Critical Perspective
**Thabiso Leshoi, Oswald Mtshali, Gibson Kente,
Bafana Nkambule**

Negotiation: Who Gains?
Saths Cooper

Russia, Lebanon, South Africa: What Do They Have in Common?
Anthony Robinson, Graham Leach

Liberalism and the Problem of Power
(Hoernlé Memorial Lecture)
Charles Simkins

Regional Services Councils
**David Curry, Olaus van Zyl, Nic Olivier, S T Ramala, Manie Venter,
Ricky Valente, I L Krige, John Ernstzen, K S Warren,
Andries Niemand, David Solomon, G P Croeser,
Mark Swilling, C W A Keegan, Steven Friedman**

The Problems of Urbanisation
David Dewar

*The Unemployment Situation and What Needs to Be Done:
The Role of Major Employers*
Clive Weil, M E King

1987

Privatisation and Deregulation: What's in It for Blacks?
Michael O'Dowd

Federalism and Minority Rights in the African Context
Thomas H Irwin

Affirmative Action
L W H Ackerman

*Inkatha Youth Brigade and its Aspirations for
the Future of South Africa*
Musa Zondi

Towards a People's Democracy
Andrew Borraine

Hopes and Aspirations for a Future South Africa
Martinus van Schalkwyk

Shareholding for Blacks: Enter the Giant?
James Ngcoya

Freedom: The University and the Future
(1987 Presidential Address)
Stuart Saunders

*The National Council:
Its Viability and Relevance as a Constitutional Forum*
**Stoffel van der Merwe, Chris Heymans,
Andre du Toit, Frank Mdlalose, Tom Boya,
John Gogotya, Sam Mabe**

How the Soviet Union sees South Africa
Philip Nel

*Reform in Northern Ireland and South Africa:
A Comparative Perspective*
Adrian Guelke

The World and South Africa in the 1990s
Michael Spicer

1988

Whither Transkei?
Bantu Holomisa

The Rise of the Hawker
Lawrence Mavundla

The Case for a White Homeland
Carel Boshoff

Race Relations: Survival Kit for the Future
(1988 Presidential Address)
Stanley Mogoba

*Communist China and South Africa:
Some Common Dilemmas and Parallels*
Lawrence Schlemmer

1989

Russia and South Africa: Evolving Soviet Attitudes
Steven Friedman, Monty Narsoo

Neither Capitalism nor Socialism will do
James Moulder

The New Africa
(1989 Presidential Address)
Stanley Mogoba

1990

How do We Create a Climate for Economic Growth?
Charles Simkins

Going for Growth — the Practical Issues
Merton Dagut, Sam Mosikili

Going for Growth the Other Way Round
Stephen Gelb, Sam Mosikili

Harmony — Key to National Reconstruction
(1990 Presidential Address)
Stanley Mogoba

Guaranteeing Fundamental Freedoms in a New South Africa
(Hoernlé Memorial Lecture)
M M Corbett

1991

Whither South Africa and Whither the Institute?
John Kane-Berman

Short- and Medium-Term Economic Prospects
Nico Czypionka, Rudolf Gouws

Challenges Facing Education
Monica Bot, Neil McGurk, David Adler

*Metropolitan and Local Government in Crisis:
What's to Be Done?*
Nigel Mandy

The Only Important Colour in the New South Africa: Green
Ophelia Jatta

The Future of Mining in South Africa
Bobby Godsell, Marcel Golding, Halton Cheadle

Uneasy Bedfellows? Ciskei and the New South Africa
Joshua Gqozo

Scenario Presentation
Bob Tucker

Holding the High Ground
(1991 Presidential Address)
Helen Suzman

Union Officials in Political Office: Cat Among the Pigeons?
Moses Mayekiso, Rob Legrange

*Violence Between the ANC and Inkatha in Natal:
When Will It End?*
Jacob Zuma, Frank Mdlalose, Stanley Mogoba

South Africa and Russia: Three Centuries of Conflict
Apollon Davidson

*Wonderland or Wasteland?
The New South Africa in the Eyes of the ANC*
Aziz Pahad

Language Planning and the New Constitution
Elwyn Jenkins

The Pros and Cons of an Interim Government
Jeremy Cronin, Musi Myeni

Forging South Africa's Future: With Iron Fist or Velvet Glove?
Don Beck

1992

The Management of Health Care: The Challenges
Jocelyne Kane-Berman

Education for Growth Conference
**Michael O'Dowd, John Kane-Berman, John Samuel, Andrew Donaldson,
Bryan Phillips, Ben Nicholson, Pundy Pillay,
Jane Hofmeyr, Harold Wolpe, Ben Turok,
Lawrence Schlemmer**

The White Right — Options in Changing Times
**Lawrence Schlemmer, Wim Boooyse, Corne Moulder,
Stephen Mulholland**

Totalitarianism
L Paty, Z Deyl

Bophuthatswana and the New South Africa
Ephriam Keikelame (in place of Lucas Mangope)

No Going Back
(1992 Presidential Address)
Helen Suzman

The Pros and Cons of Affirmative Action
Albie Sachs, Tony Leon

Is there Economic Consensus in South Africa?
Nicoli Natrass

1993

Should Judges Speak Out?
(Hoernlé Memorial Lecture)
Richard Goldstone

Bonn is not Weimar
Rudolf Gruber

Changing Times in Europe and South Africa
Otto Lambsdorff

*South Africa's Taxi Industry:
The State of Play and Future Options*
Colleen McCaul

Churches and Violence
Rachel Tingle

A New Regionalism
Leon Louw